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America.

The Hon. HENRY CABOT LODGE announced in the Senate yesterday the Monroe Doctrine as it has been enlarged, not by our acquirement of territory in the Orient, but by our national necessities in America.

While "with the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power we have not interfered and shall not interfere," we are, out of due consideration for ourselves, opposed to the transfer of a colony from a weak power to a strong one, and to prevent it, if necessary, we will fight.

To illustrate: the transfer of the Danish West Indies to any considerable power in Europe would be, in diplomatic phraseology, inconsistent with our interests.

Senator Longe pointed out the way to guard against danger of the nature he described. Every boy in the country is familiar with it. It is to strengthen the United States Navy.

In the way of effort toward that end the Naval bill as it stands is feeble compared to what it should be. The three battleships provided for should be made ten.

The Radical Split.

The nomination of WHARTON BARKER for President by the Middle-of-the-Road Populists at Cincinnati, and the nomination of EUGENE DEBS for the same office by the Socialist Convention in Indianapolis, make an interesting contrast with 1896.

In the Presidential campaign of that year all the incendiary elements of politics were joined together in support of BRYAN. There was no other nominee in the field representing radical change or disorder, and necessarily BRYAN came to represent most ominously the spirit of discontent, aggravated at that time by financial conditions abnormally favorable to demagogues and agitators. Apart, of course, from McKIN-LEY, who represented the political sanity of the country in a great crisis, the other candidates, Gen. PALMER and Mr. LEVERING, were men of conservative character and pacific purpose.

In this year's canvass, as its outlines are now disclosed one month in advance of the Republican and two months in advance of the Democratic National Convention, the forces of reaction have divided, some Bryanites of four years ago being for DEBS and some for BARKER, while the elements of conservatism and achievement will be consolidated upon one candidate, to the great and lasting benefit of the people of the country

Mr. Towne of Minnesota.

The man whom the Bryanite Populists have nominated for Vice-President is not very well known to the country. The Hon. CHARLES A. Towne of Duluth served only a single term in Congress. He was elected in 1894 to the Fifty-fourth House as a Republican, by about 10,000 plurality. Two years later, having renounced Republicanism on account of his positive views on silver, he ran for reelection as a Democrat and Populist, and was defeated by about 800 votes. He tried it again in 1898, and was again defeated.

Mr. Towne spoke rarely while a member of the House. His only important speeches were on the financial question. They were marked by conscientious industry in preparation, general good sense and sobriety of expression, and an earnest sincerity that left no room for question. He was a respectable figure. He sacrificed his future as a Republican leader because he believed that the Republican party was going wrong on the financial issue. His position in the House in 1898 was analogous to that of Senator Teller of Colorado at the other end of the Capitol.

The most elaborate oratorical effort of this gentleman was a speech delivered in February of 1896 on the theme that the restoration of silver was the duty of the Republican party. It was a painstaking attempt to show that the low prices, the business depression, the falling markets, all the distresses and discomforts of that period, were due solely to the fact that gold and not silver was the standard of value. Mr. Towne summed up his indictment in a phrase which anticipated by several months BRYAN's "cross of gold:"

"The burden of the gold standard on the world could be measured only in blood and sweat and tears."

In the coming campaign Mr. Towne will obvious circumstance that high prices and content are not impossible under the burden of the gold standard, but in this respect he is no worse off than BRYAN and many other silverites.

We wish we could say as much for Mr. Towne's intellectual acuteness as we are able to say for his earnestness and sincerity. Perhaps the best measure of his mental dimensions is found in his public tribute, in that same speech, to the preeminent intellectuality of the Hon. WHARTON BARKER, now the Presidential candidate of another faction of the Populists. "Mr. WHARTON BARKER," said Mr. TOWNE, "I property qualification for voters should be regard as without exception the ablest writer on economics in the periodical literature of the United States.'

We quote once more from the Hon CHARLES A. TOWNE'S remarks on Republican duty in the national crisis of 1896:

"I warn gentlemen on this floor-not as a prophet out as one who has always lived near the people and by the grace of GoD means to continue near the people-our duty must not be neglected. I tell you I know what the people are thinking, and what they are feeling in this year of grace 1896. They know that the constricting gold standard is existing by the permission and growing at the cost of the manhood and the enterprise of the universe, and that the time will come when a stop must be put to it.

"Mr. HARDY.-Will you state what you want the Republican party to do? "Mr. TOWNE. - Mr. Chairman.it is to the great Republican party at such a crisis that the people turn with hopefulness, even as in times past when the hour was heavy and the way dark they groped

anxiously that they might find and clasp with their bands the hands of the Republican party, and thus be led again to the heights of peace and along the paths of prosperity." It will be observed that part of Mr. Towne's prophecy came true. The people did hang on to the hands of the Republican party in the crisis of 1896, although Mr. Towne chose just that time to let go; and the people were led by the Republican party back again to the heights of peace and along the paths of prosperity, although by a route very different from that which Mr. Towne, in his shortsightedness, marked out four years ago.

Strike When the Iron Is Hot! An extraordinary situation exists in the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries with respect to the Ship Subsidy

cans and seven Democrats, Mr. GROSVENOR of Ohio being the chairman. The bill was reported favorably weeks ago with the unanimous assent of the ten Republicans. Mr. FITZGERALD of Massachusetts, the leading member on the Democratic side of the committee, had been supposed to favor the principle of subsidies, but recently he has taken the ground that what is needed

is free ships. So thoroughly has the free-ship idea been exploded by the investigations which have resulted in the bill as reported, that Mr. FITZGERALD's position seemed to be determined by political considerations rather than by solicitude for the interests of American shipping.

The minority on the committee originally proposed to file their report on April 21. They were unable to agree, and Mr. FITZ-GERALD asked for an extension of time until April 28. Then he applied for another week, and got it. A third time he was obliged to ask for delay, securing an extension until yesterday, May 11.

The cause of these successive postponenents is now apparent. Not even a majority of the minority are willing to go upon record with Mr. FITZGERALD against the principle of subsidies as embodied in the Grosvenor or Frye bill. The seven Democrats on the committee are thus divided:

For the general principle of the Subsidy bill, and willing to accept it with two or three comparatively unimportant amendments:

WILLIAM ASTOR CHANLER, of New York. JOHN R. SMALL, of North Carolina. JOSEPH E. RANSDELL, of Louisiana. Non-committal, signing neither report

but believed to lean toward subsidies: WILLIAM D. DALY, of New Jersey.

Signing the adverse report: JOHN F. PITZGERALD, of Massachusetts. MARION DE VRIES, of California. THOMAS SPIGHT, of Mississippi

This remarkable division of Democratic pinion in the committee undoubtedly epresents a similar division in the House large. It is a tribute to the non-partisan and patriotic American character of the measure, and it indicates a strong probability that the bill can be passed at the present session, to the everlasting benefit of American commerce on the ocean, if it is boldly and honestly pressed at this time both in the House and in the Senate.

The Proposition to Repeal the Fifteenth Amendment.

Mr. BOURKE COCKBAN of New York is a man of brilliant abilities, among which, however, is not included the solid gift of sagacity, as was demonstrated very clearly in his advocacy at the Montgomery Conference, on Thursday, of the repeal of the XVth Amendment of the Constitution, which

"1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. "2. The Congress shall have power to enforce the

visions of this article by appropriate legisla-

Between 1850 and 1860 there arose an American party, or the Know-Nothing party as it was called, because its nucleus was a secret organization which refused to reveal its objects, and for a time it seemed likely to carry everything before it. Its cardinal principle was that "Americans must rule America," and its motto was a mythical order by Washington during the Revolution: "Put none but Americans on guard to-night!" The great increase in immigration at the time and during a few years previous to the organization of the party, because of the famine in Ireland and revolutionary movements on the European Continent, was the immediate incentive to the feeling which gave it a temporary impetus. Its secret Grand Council at Philadelphia in 1856 demanded that "nativeborn citizens should be selected for all State. Federal and municipal offices," and that the Naturalization laws should be changed to make a continued residence of twenty-one years necessary to citizenship. Opposition to the Roman Catholic Church was also a distinctive feature of the movement. But in 1860 the Know-Nothing party disappeared from politics, justifying Horace Greeley's diagnosis, in the days when it seemed likely to sweep everything before it, that it had about as many of the elements of persistence as an anti-cholera or anti-potato-rot

party would have." If the Know-Nothing party had succeeded in its purpose of restricting the suffrage and shutting out the foreign-born from office, Mr. BOURKE COCKRAN, who came to have to square his old arguments with the this country from Ireland in 1871, would be now only in the beginning of his career in rising markets and general prosperity and | American politics. Moreover, the arguments against allowing him to vote were not radically different from those he and his sympathizers are now firing against the XVth Amendment. It was contended that such as he are not sufficiently instructed in American politics and imbued with American sentiment to be trusted to vote, and, besides, that being of an alien religious faith they are dangerous characters. "Put none but Americans on guard!" "Americans must rule America!

> Later, a commission gravely recommended that in municipal elections in New York a required; and there is always a considerable number of people in this city, more particularly, in favor of restricting the suffrage to themselves and such as they. That is really the underlying principle of Mugwumpery, so far as it has any principle at all. It is distrust of universal suffrage, or the fitness of the people for self-government. Accordingly, the Mugwumps, deeming themselves the "better element," want the "rule" to be turned over to them as Divinely illuminated and commissioned for the function. The people, however, have had, and they still have, no such distrust of themselves. Instead of submitting to further restrictions they have gradually wiped away the last remaining vestiges of the distrust of universal suffrage which

> came down from a past period. Mr. Cockran and his sympathizers at Montgomery who cry out for the repeal of the XVth Amendment will find that the American people are now of a like determination to preserve popular suffrage from

every form of attack. The people know that if one body of the electorate, the negroes, are disfranchised for the simple reason of their race, the way will be opened for further discriminations and restrictions, on race, property or other grounds, and that the principle of popular sovereignty in America will be destroyed.

Moreover, as we have before observed, the

strongest opposition to the impossible scheme of Mr. Cockran will come from the South itself. The repeal of the XVth Amendment and the consequent elimination of two-fifths of the Southern electorate would reduce Southern political power so far as to relegate that part of the Union permanently to hopeless political inferiority; for, of This committee consists of ten Republicourse, the withdrawal of that great proportionate vote would assuredly be accompanied by a corresponding reduction of representative power and influence. As Governor McCorkle of West Virginia said at Montgomery, the Southern States will yet be jealous to retain and exhibit the strength they get from all their population, white and negro, and their present measures of negro disfranchisement will be wiped

The Boers in the Republican National

Convention. At a meeting of a number of citizens on Thursday to prepare for the reception of the envoys of the Boers expected to arrive here next week, Mr. EDWARD LAUTERBACH said that he would try to have inserted in the next Republican national platform a plank of sympathy for the Boers. He said that he had information that, unless this should be done, the Republicans would be unable to carry Michigan.

American sympathy for the Boers does not spring from political uncertainty in Michigan. The Boers have it for the reason that our traditional and unchangeable feeling is in favor of any independent republic whose independence a foreign and nonrepublican enemy threatens to destroy.

This is not Anglophobia, or anti-Englandism, but mere Americanism.

A Boer plank of sympathy in the Republican platform would not, remember, be intervention, against which all officially responsible for the international relations of the United States are bound resolutely to set their faces.

Mr. Sheldon on Newspapers.

The Rev. CHARLES M. SHELDON, lately the amateur editor of the Topeka Capital, contributes to the Outlook a plaint about 'The Daily Papers and the Truth." He begins by saying that "a prominent Kansas politician, a man of great integrity, respected by men of all parties," picked up a daily paper the other day and said to him: "Here is the daily lie about me." The prominent politician complained that he was constantly misrepresented and lied about in the press. He said that he was misquoted if he gave interviews. If he refused to give them, imaginative reporters would make them in quantities to suit.

We are sorry if any Kansas or Missouri papers treat prominent politicians or anybody else in this way. There are parts of the country where politics generates a strange amount of virulence and where lies about your opponent are eagerly snapped up. There are few papers in the country, however, that consciously print lies or invent news. Those that habitually do are without influence to injure and are despised by decent men and women. In the matter of interviews the only safe rule is to submit to the interviewed the remarks which he has made. This is not always feasible but it is always desirable. Speaking of falsehoods, it should be said for Mr. Shelbon's information perience of reporters and newspapers than to have prominent politicians and other notabilities deny, with a great show of earnestness and indignation, genuine interviews in which they have been made to say what they did say and no more. So sadly is the world given to inaccuracy.

But Mr. Sheldon has a personal grievcomplains that in the last three years "a large number of prominent daily newspapers have printed falsehoods about my [his] books, my daily habits, my family life, my church and my parish in general." He has never been interviewed but once, yet scores of pretended interviews with him have been printed. A large New York daily has published letters bearing his signature but never written by him. Even a prominent religious paper" has had fictitious interviews with him and given accounts of him that were "falsehoods of the most serious character." Various well-known journals had histories of events supposed to take place in the Topcka Capital office while he was playing editor histories "filled with misstatements and

exaggerations and downright falsehoods." In short, Mr. SHELDON has been lied about abominably and he is naturally hot thereat. "Is it not fair to ask," he writes, "by what legal or moral right the press of this country assumes the monstrous power to say to a man that he must talk or give out matter for publication, or in any case, whether he does or not, expect to be misrepresented and lied about?" The press assumes no such right and commits no such wrong. A small and shameless part of it doesn't scruple to forge where the bludgeon has not been effective. We regret to say that it is exactly in such a part of the press that we most often find the name of the Rev. Mr. Shelbon as a contributor. Doubtless the use of his name by those masters of unveracity is unauthorized.

"Is it not time," asks Mr. SHELDON, " that the people of this country began to demand of the daily press that it tell the truth first of all?" The object of the reputable daily press is to tell the truth first, last and all the time. It succeeds fairly well, considering the opportunities of error and the limited time there is for corrections and close inquiries. It does not eavesdrop at the transom or look under the table. It doesn't thrust itself into private affairs of no legitimate public concern. It does not knowingly print false news. Such, we believe, is the character of the great majority of American newspapers.

We note with pleasure the approval of the joint resolution "recognizing the gallantry of FRANK H. NEWCOMB of the revenue cutter Hudson for his bravery at the Battle of Cardenas, two years and one day ago, and retiring Capt. Hopospon of the McCulloch on full pay because of his services at Manila. To Lieut. NEWCOMB and his men, medals of honor are bestowed: a gold medal to Mr. NEWCOMB, silver medals to his officers, and bronze to his crew.

Two interesting bills have been introduced in the House by Representative Dr GRAFFENREID of Texas, and have been referred to the appropriate committees, providing respectively for tainly, madam," replied the house agent, "they are, the appointment to West Point and Annapolis

of cadets from the three judicial distri which the Indian Territory is divind. The appointment of the cadets from the central district is to be made by the Governor of the Choctaw tribe, that in the southern district by the Governor of the Chickasaw tribe; and that in the northern district by the Governor or

principal chief of the Cherokee and Creek If this bill becomes a law we may yet see our Army commanded by Gen. DIDN'T-KNOW-IT-WAS-LOADED, who entered West Point from the Chickasaw Nation; and Admiral WIND-FROM-THE-NORTH may yet lead the American

fleet in the naval battle of the century.

Mr. UNTERMYER said, "I'll call you," laying down his royal flush, and Judge Howard dropped four area and a nine spot and acknowledged that he was beaten.—The Times's account of the Democratic Club poker game. In the name of HOYLE, how many aces are

there in the kind of deck with which our pretentiously respectable contemporary plays poker? The Cincinnati Enquirer asks some questions in politics that might sound sonorous if one

heard them without recollecting the past: "Is there to be complete dependence on the wisdom. enselence, industry and enthusiasm of the brilliant leader of 1896?

"Is the Democratic platform of four years ago, with all the recollections of factional and party bitterness, to be the faith of the present year? Is there to be no subtraction, no modification, no easement to suit changed conditions? "Or shall the great bulk of the Democratic party

surrender to the malcontents who followed the ab-surd and pitlable PALMER and BUCKNER and voted outright for MCKINLEY and HOBART? "On the issue of finance is the National Convention to adapt itself to the new era in the production of precious metals, or is it to insist on the agitation of 16 to 1' whether it is opportune this year or not? "If the Democratic party makes itself the receptacle for all the 'isms' and 'reforms' that are current in a Presidential campaign, what hope can it

have for the support of any man who has a dollar be-"If both conventions choose the same candidates for President and Vice-President which is to be looked upon as the principal and which the indorser Was the Sioux Falls Convention ordered to assemble

first to set the pace for the great Democratic party?" It happens, though, that this high air of superiority to BRYAN and his isms appears in a newspaper which is the personal property and advocate of Mr. JOHN R. MCLEAN, the candidate for Governor of Ohio on a straight-out Bryan platform six months ago.

It is not likely to delude the genuine friends of honest money or to bamboozle BRYAN Can it be part of the Dewey movement?

BRYAN is a Populist. Towns is a Silver Republican. What do the Democrats get, if any

For the Boers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In expressing sympathy for the Boers some time ago, President Harrison said in no uncertain terms that we owed no gratitude to Great Britain for her attitude of friendliness toward us in our late war with Spain. There is every indication at present that he voiced the opinion of nine-tenths of the American people, as we cannot be blind to the fact that England's sympathy, which has been much exaggerated by Anglomaniacs here, was prompted, th same as it always has been, by purely selfish considerations. Let no maudiin sentimentality stand in the

way of our present duty to the oppressed. Our flag shielded the downtrodden Cubans, and if it is not broad enough to cover the more worthy Boers, it should be made so. I don't mean by that to advocate armed intervention. Without the loss of one man or one dollar the threatened annihilation of the Boer race could be averted if our Government would take the initiative and invite the European Powers to concerted diplomatic action against further bloodshed, with provisions for the just settlement of the question by unbiassed arbiters. Such action would be acclaimed from one end of the world to the other, and if England feels certain of the justice of her cause—her papers have howled themselves hoarse in affirming it—she ought not to be averse to such action, as it would put an end to further heavy expense in blood and money and subdue the great and ever-increasing wave of Anglorical in our sweeting through the world. The if it is not broad enough to cover the more great and ever-increasing wave of Anglo-phobia now sweeping through the world. The same spirit of outraged justice which removed the shackles from Dreyfus should rise in its might to the present need and save from a worse fate that little handful of glorious farmers, whose heroism has had no parallel in modern history, and whose remarkable qualities of heart and head entitle them to the rights they are so valiantly fighting to preserve. They can never be conquered, but they may be wiped out, and there will be for a time "the silence of death," to which Olive Schreiner refers, but no lasting peace. Can humanity stand by and witness so painful a spectacle when it might be a easily averted. when it might be so easily averted?
REGULAR READER OF THE SUN.

NEW YORK, May 10.

The Decoration Day Parade. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Major-Gen. ance. He speaks from a heart that has Roe, commanding the National Guard of this been wounded by untruthful papers. He | State, has ordered out the First and Fifth brigades of this city as escort to the Grand Army of the Republic on Decoration Day. With little perception but much kindness of heart, he directs that the men parade in fatigue uniform, without gloves; the officers are to wear gloves Now a parade is to give pleasure-technical pleasure, perhaps—to some one; and it is customary when you escort a person to array yourmary when you excort a person to array your-self in your good clothes. So, from the part of the G. A. R., the appearance of the brigade in fatigue uniform will not be pleasing, as it will be less than conventionality requires; and from the part of the speciators it will not be pleas-ing, for they want to see the regiments in their show deather.

ing, for they want to see the regiments in their show clothes.

As to the men, who parade: Dress uniforms have been issued to them by the State, or they have bought their own; in either case, they want to show themselves in their good clothes. They do not mind the trouble of putting their dress uniforms on; they may object to the parade, but if they've got to parade, they want to do so in their dress uniforms.

Gen. Roe's order, however well-intentioned it may be, is unmilitary and impolite to the Grand Army of the Republic.

DOUGHROY.

MAY 10.

Cost of Living in New York.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The recently widely discussed problem which has appeared in THE SUN, as to the "cost of living in New York," appears to have reached a period when some very

ridiculous assertions are being made. Take, for instance, the assertion of one writer that 'a floor" can be procured for the sum of \$11 a month. It is impossible for any one to imagine as to where ".

on.
Why, there are families living away uptown, where he rents are supposed to be unusually low, who are eaving from \$14 to \$20 a month for an apartment of iving from \$5.4 to \$20 a liberal up to \$17 rooms.

Another correspondent asserts that two can live in ew York at the present day on \$30 a month. This, course, is beyond belief for two persons to live on uch a small figure, when rents are increasing and the cressities of life are exe edingly high.

Another quotes the "Government experts in statistics" in saying "that a man ean live comfortably on a cents a day." This may have been so many years

s cents a day." This may have been so many years go, but the idea of a man. Thying (comfortably) on 8 cents a day." especially nowadays, is absolutely idealous and beyond any question what ver of belief.

He could probably exist in a very meagrely way, but to "live comfortably" is entirely beyond recog-Ition.
New York is gradually becoming a very expensive ity to five in and the lowest wage that a man can sheet to five upon having a wife and home to produce for, and not be grudge himself of the necessities of fer, is from \$11 to \$14 a week. E. A. CUTHBERT.
NEW YORK May 9.

Why He Doesn't or Does Give Up His Seat. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your correspondent who signs himself "Anthropos" finds fault with New York men because he says they do not give up their seats in street cars to women. Now it seems to me that a great many men do give up their seats to women and are very seldom thanked by those same

women and are very senion thanked by those same women for doing so. Those who do not give up their seats have got lived, I sunpose, as I have myself. I used to give up my seat oftener than I do now. But I still gladly give up my seat to the following persons: I A colored woman with bundle. woman with a baby. A child. A pale faced, tired looking girl, or woman

5. A criprile
6. An old man, &c., &c.
But when a haughty, well-fed, well-dressed woman
askes for appearance I permit her to stand. If she
fores not like to stand let her take the next car or find
some other means of conveyance.

C. B. E.

Gastronomic Social Line.

From the London Globe A lady from Queensland interviewed a house agent with regard to the purchase of a house in Kensington. "Is it a desirable neighborhood?" she asked. "Cerwithout exception, soup and fish families."

IN SOUTH APRICA.

Lord Roberts telegraphing on Thursday from

Rietspruit, just north of the Zand River, gives a general outline of the operations connected with the crossing. At the time his despatch was sent the cavalry and mounted infantry were at Ventersburg Road Station on the railway; another similar force was making across country for the town of Ventersburg east of the railway, and a division of infantry was at Deelfontein a short distance to the south of it. With Lord Roberts there were a division of infantry, a brigade of cavalry and mounted infantry, and a battery of artillery. Other brigades with artillery were at unnamed points. With the exception of a stubborn resistance made to the mounted infantry advancing on Ventersburg, the Boers do not seem to have contested the British advance seriously at any point. At the same time their retreat so far has been made skilfully and without confusion. The British casualties reported have been insignificant, though Lord Roberts anticipated some loss in the fighting toward Ventersburg.

The position, as reported, to the eastward of

Thaba N'Chu is a curious one. Evidently with the intention of barring an advance from Bloemfontein to Ladybrand and Ficksburg, the Boers have taken up a line from the northeast to the southeast of Thaba N'Chu covering the roads leading to the northeast along the Basuto border. The decision to hold this line was taken, so it is said, after consultation among the Boer leaders. The force is said to be about 10,000 strong and extends over some twelve miles of a strong position. That so small a force should be left in such a situation, almost in the air, argues singular confidence in the leaders, and may be taken as giving some indication of the resistance that is expected to be given to the main body of the British army under Lord Roberts. A serious check, say at Kroonstad, would cause a call for reenforcements, which would give the Boers who have returned south a chance to repeat their recent descent on Wepener and the adjacent country. From the way in which Lord Roberts speaks of the difficulties at the drifts and the quantities of baggage still coming up, it is quite clear that those who speak of a rush on Pretoria have very little conception of what moving so large a force means in such a country. In reality an army cannot in the end move faster than its slowest part, and as that is always the indispensable one of supply, the fighting force is restricted in practice to its rate of progress. In the present circumstances Lord Roberts cannot afford to repeat the reckless sacrifice of his cavalry and transport animals he made in the rush between Paardeberg and Bloemfontein and overstrain his men, for to do so would be to hand victory over to the Boers. He is therefore bound to husband his resources of which he will have full need, if, as seems to be now anticipated, the passage of the Vaal when reached is going to be contested stubbornly.

The reported arrival at Vryburg of a column 3,000 strong on the march to Mafeking solves the mysterious rumors that have been affoat on the subject. As the news comes from Pretoria, it is presumably correct. The stiff skirmishing reported going on in Natal on Thursday near Pomeroy at the southeastern extremity of the Biggarsberg, is probably the result of British patrols feeling the Boer positions.

TROOPS AT MANILA TO BE RELIEVED Battalions Will Be Invalided Home and

Others Sent to Fill Their Places. WASHINGTON, May 11.-The War Department s preparing to make a change among the troops now in the Philippines. Several battalons are to be brought back to the United States, but there will be no reduction in the military force of the islands, as the troops returning will be replaced by others from this country. Some of the regiments have been in active service in the Philippines since the war with Spain, and because of their long service it s considered just that they should be relieved

and allowed to return. The first step in this di-

rection was taken about two months ago when

rection was taken about two months ago when a battalion of the Fourteenth Infantry was invalided home from the Philippines and the sick and wornout soldiers transferred to posts in the West.

Recently the Secretary of War cabled Gen. MacArthur regarding the situation in the islands with reference to the number of troops under his command and the necessity for sending additional troops. Gen MacArthur was also asked about the advisability of a reduction to the military force. His reply, which was reing additional troops. Gen MacArthur was also asked about the advisability of a reduction in the military force. His reply, which was received at the War Department to-day, is against any further reduction of the military force at this time, although he agrees with the intention of the War Department to replace the invalided regiments with fresh troops from the United States. This will not be done immediately, however, as the work of collecting the invalided soldiers cannot be done immediately. The plans of the War Department officials contemplate the formation of invalid battalions among each of the regiments that have been in the Philippines service nearly two years. The men of the invalid battalions will consist of soldiers who are not in condition for active service, but not subjects for the hospitals; and men who have less than six months to serve before their enlistment expires. The change will be asked to designate the regiments from which invalid battalions are to be sent. The organizations to be affected by this order are those that belonged to the first expeditions to the Philippines parts of the Fourteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-third Infantry, the Third and Sixth Artillery and the Fourth Cayalry. It is thought that the bringing home of

Eighteenth and Twenty-third Infantry, the Third and Sixth Artillery and the Fourth Cav-alry. It is thought that the bringing home of these troops will begin before the middle of July, so that the men to return will really have served a full two years in the tropics without relief.

Secretary Root has received from Gen. MacArthur no information in regard to the re-ported conspiracy among the natives of Manila.

PRESIDENT INVITED TO ROCHESTER Asked to Attend the Banquet and Reception to Be Given to Gen. Otis.

WASHINGTON, May 11.-The President was invited to-day by a number of prominent citizens of Rochester, N. Y., to attend the reception and banquet to be given to Gen. Otis on June and banquet to be given to Gen. Otis on June 15, on his return from the Philippines. The President spoke of Gen. Otis in terms of highest praise and said he would esteem it a privilege in doing him honor. He questioned, however, the propriety of being present, as no one, in his judgment, should be present who, by reason of superior rank, would share the honors intended for and deserved by Gen. Otis. He promised that the Regular army shall be represented, however, by such troors as are available. however, by such troops as are available

His Unanswerable Prayer. From the Detroit Journal.

The Layman—Candidly, do you expect your prayer in behalf of the Boers to be answered?
The Pastor—I flatter myself it is unanswerable, sir. Three or four cranks have tried to answer it through the press, but it seems to me they have failed egregiously.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: The destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay was a blow to our enemy. The abandoning of the stands Philippines—would have been as supid a thing to do as any nation ever could do. This rot of Bryan's on Imperialism is fully understood by all honest thinking men.

JOPLIN, Mo., May 5.

J. P. J.

Gathering a "Drunk" Vocabulary.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: In a German book, by Lichtenberg, I read last night a list of 160 German words and phrases synonymous with the word "drunk." By ransacking the German students' slang and the German dislects this number can easily be increased to about 360 expressive words and picturesque phrases signifying the happy state of being "half-seas over." is the English language as copious as the German in this respect? I asked a native American this ques-

tion and his answer was a positive "Yes." He en-

umerated in a few minutes more than forty expres-sions equivalent to the sentence. "He is drunk," and

asserted that more than 300 might easily be collected in the English-speaking countries. I wrote the words and phrases down, as given by my friend, in the hope that THE SUN might print them, and, with the help of its readers, publish at least 100 choice expressions as a valuable contribution to the science of methynology or the noble art of drinking.

He is drunk, intoxicated, inebriated, tipsy, full, loaded, jagged, tight, topneary, half shot, half gone, overcome, overtaken, corned, cievated, happy, beery, boozy, graggy, foggy, hazy, dizzy, dopey, paralyzed. He is half-seas over, three sheets in the wind, on the bay, off his troiley, off his nut, under the influence of the weather, dead to the world, weak on his pins, all mops and brooms, and about to cast up his accounts it e., to vomit.

He has a jag on, a load on, a skate on, a bur on, he nas the sun in his sye, he can't see a hole in a ladder, and can't lie down without holding on. that THE SUN might print them, and, with the help

JUSTICE TO THE NEGROES Demanded in the Interests of the South and

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your correspondent at Ann Arbor, under date of April 29, speaks of Senator Tillman of South Carolina and of his lecture there under the auspices of the Good Government League, his subject being "The Race Question." I quote as follows:

The incident of the evening was his distribe against he negroes. The audience was composed of students. Directly in front and alone sat a colored student, and he Senator looked at him in making his remarks. "You scratch one of these colored graduates unde he skin," he said, "and you will find the savage. His education is like a coat of paint, like his skin." There were hisses from several parts of the house.

senator Tillman smiled and retorted "You must excuse me for my frankness. There is othing of hatred in my nature for the negroes. When that man who hissed gets ready to give his daughter in marriage to a negro and proves by his actions, and not by his hisses, that he means busi-

ness, I will apologize and not before. The applause which greeted this retort was tremendous, and there was no more hissing during the

One is filled with surprise that people of culure should have remained throughout the enire lecture to listen to such ridiculous balderdash. That the Good Government League should not, then and there, have apologized to its audience for introducing a speaker capable of using such language is to be regretted That the colored student referred to did not. then and there, indignantly resent the speaker's gratuitous personal insult to him is nly proof of the colored student's superior education, attainments and behavior. That Senator Tillman should not have observed the proprieties of the occasion, in view of the educational opportunities offered since his advent above the political horizon, is also to be regretted. It might be advisable for Mr. Tillman to visit the Tuskegee Institute, Booker Washington, manager, and learn something of the progress and capacity of the race he affects not to hate, and of which he shows such lamentable

gnorance. In the recent debate in the United States Senate on the Pritchard resolution this same Senator Tillman is quoted as saving:

Finally, after the bayonet had come to us again in 1878, we rose in righteousness and right; we took the overnment, we stuffed the ballot boxes, we bulldozed he niggers and we shot 'em-and are not ashamed of The people of South Carolina in their Constitution have done their level best to prevent the niggers from oting.

The time has come when all such fomenters of

discord and disturbers of the peace, who go out of their way to personally insult the colored man and hold him up to scorn and contempt, should be called to an accounting. The country is tired of them. They are more dangerous to society than all the negro savages they preend to fear. The people of both North and South have had their fill of war. They want more peace and less politics. They want representatives in power who will express their wishes, instead of making the vital interests of the country subservient to narrow sectional prejudice. They want men who understand and recognize the fact that the interests of the respective States are identical; that what is for the interest of the South and West is for the interest of the North and East; that the old ante-bellum negro issue is dead; that the present negro ssue is very much alive, and has to be met; that abuse of the negro is not the remedy for the evil of slavery; that he is here to stay, and must and will be educated in the public schools if it takes a thousand years to do it, and that anybody now rattling around the Senatorial shoe who attempts to stay the march of progress for the education and enfranchisement of the colored man will be relegated to the ocean of political obscurity, and thereafter find plenty of time to brood over lost opportunities. To such men will go the sympathy, good will and hearty cooperation of the North, in their efforts to meet and deal with one of the most momentous problems now confronting the whole country, viz., the education and enfranchisement of the colored man.

You can begin this work by securing teachers for the public schools who are not only glad, but also anxious to see an ignorant child become an educated child. Teach the present generation the alphabet: the next the primer a necessary evil, but as human beings. Give them a fair chance and in fifty years the colored man will have reached a stage of development that will be an honor to the State and to the Union. Treat him with kindness and give him no longer cause to hate the white man. Kindness alone will settle the question, and only through kindness will the white race be able to govern the black. Ostracize and relegate to the rear those who can see nothing but a savage in the colored man. Such men may be sincere in their belief, and doubtless are, but they are behind the times and the country has no use for them. Let the Southern States summon their merchants, planters and farmers in convention; name their public servants, and elect them: invite capital to assist in developing the enormous resources of their States and cultivate a fraternal feeling with those who wish to become citizens, or are interested in their educational, industrial and financial progress.

Remember that the right to violate the XVth Amendment to the Constitution carries with it the right to violate any other part of the Constitution. Because the carpetbaggers used the negro vote to the detriment of the State is no valid reason why the negro should be disfranchised. If the ignorant white man (and there are many both North and South) is allowed to vote, what reason or justice is there in discriminating against the black man on account of his color or education? Can you afford

I believe the Southerner needs and can secure the negro's vote if he is treated as fairly in polities as in business. That vote is sure to come. sooner or later, nor can I see that delay will help matters. The question is not a local one; it belongs to the whole country, and every section is in duty bound to do everything in its power to secure harmony of feeling, unity of action and concentration of energies in the intelligent settlement of a question which so vitally concerns the happiness and prosperity of the nation, and so of all nations

BOSTON, May 10. FRANCIS T. MORTON Judges in Politics.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read in this morning's SUN your editorial in regard to Judge D. Cady Herrick's acting the double role of Judge and political boss. While I concur sincerely in all that was said therein, still I can but wonder why Judge Herrick was singled out for attack There are other Judges in the State of New York, Republicans, who are actively engaged in politics, which you so justly condemn.

I have two cases in mind at the present time. Justice Mattley, for instance, of Oneonta, is a recognized boss of his county and was recently chosen delegate from his Congressional district to the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia. Judge Lesite Russell of St Lawrence county recently took a very prominent part in an Assembly district fight at his own home. In the Republican Convention which nominated Morton in 1894 he was prominently mentioned as a candidate for Governor, and was himself a delegate to that convention, moving to make Morton's nomination unanimous.

Other cases of the same character might be mentioned, but it is needless to do so. ALBANY, May 10.

Naming the Antomobile.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! You can easily popularize the following terms for the automobile: Electrics-"Buzz" or "Buzzer." Steam- "Puff" or."Puffer." T. WILSON, JR. NEW YORK, May 10.

Soap and Towels Wanted, Too TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. In THE SUN this morning I noticed the despatch about Chicago street cars having whisk brooms and clothes brushes for their patrons to brush off the dust. Would it not be a good idea to suggest to the Chicago street railways to put in a purtable wash basin and furnish soap and towels. Really, from my experience on visiting that city, I think this would be a good suggestion for Chicago.

A. B. THOMAS.

MAPPING PHILIPPINE WATERS

Secretary Long sent a statement to the Senate on Tuesday, showing that the surveys of the coast waters of the Hawaiian Islands and out Samoar possessions are practically completed that the survey of the Porto Rican waters, begun over a year ago, is satisfactorily advance ing, and that three naval vessels are now making a new survey along the coast of Cuba to replace the imperfect charts now in use. Ha emphasizes the necessity of an immediate survey of the Philippine waters, as the existing charts fail to indicate many dangerous reefs

and are otherwise deficient. The present Philippine charts, all of British, Dutch and Spanish origin, are adequate only in respect of the approaches to a few of the larger ports like Manila, Iloilo and Cebu, which are enraged in direct international trade. But there are many minor ports which will continue to be the only outlets of the products of their districts until railroad building is largely developed. The hemp, tobacco, rice and other products of these districts are collected by small steamers that ply solely in the island trade. At last accounts there were thirty-five of these coasters, ranging from 400 to 1,000 tons, that carry freight and passengers from the small to the large ports where a part of the cargoes are transferred to ocean steamers.

Not a few of these little ports, at the head of narrow and rock-strewn channels, are not easy of approach, and the service of local pilots is imperative, for there are no charts. The importance of these ports to commerce has been Illustrated by the interruption of communications with some of them on account of the war. Early this year our supplies of Manila hemp were almost exhausted, while thousands of bales of this fibre were locked up in small ports. Owing to the hemp famine our gunboats were ordered to open the hemp ports and, in Februa ary, seven of them were again made available for commerce. In carrying out this work our vessels picked their way carefully along the channels, one of which, however, was not entered as no pilot could be found.

Not only good charts of the harbors and coastlines are needed, but also exploration of the coast waters for the discovery of menaces to navigation, such as the reef north of Luzon that brought disaster to the cruiser Charleston last year.

PRAISE FOR THE NAVY.

Cordial Co-operation With Gen. Young in His Operations in Northern Luzon.

WASHINGTON, May 11.-The Navy Department has received from Admiral Watson an extract from a report of Brig.-Gen. S. B. M. Young, which shows that the most cordial cooperation existed between the armyand the navy in the operations in northern Luzon against the force directly under Aguinaldo's command. Gen. Young found that it was advisable, as he was unable to receive sufficient reenforcements of troops and supplies from his military base or from Manila, to open communication with the

from Manila, to open communication with the navy with a view to obtaining its cooperation and such supplies as could be spared.

"Never were supplies more freely given or gladly received." Gen. Young says. "I received the fullest cooperation always for reenforcements at points where badly needed—provisions for the half-starved men, clothing and shoes for the naked and barefooted. The difficulties and dangers of my situation could not have been appreciated better or the aid given more freely by any one than was done by the officers of the navy. Through their efficient assistance in

appreciated better or the aid given more freely by any one than was done by the officers of the navy. Through their efficient assistance in the latter part of the campaign I was enabled to push the pursuit of Aguinaldo's forces rapidly, without giving him time to concentrate them, and, with comparatively small force, to complete the dispersion of his command, which had been for months keeping a large American army in check along the railroad.

"I shall always bear in grateful remembrance the efficient aid given by Capt. B. H. McCalla of the Newark, in command of the naval forces, Capt.W. T. Burwell and Lieutenant-Commander F. E. Beatty of the Wheeling, Capt. Harry Knox of the Princeton, and Lieut. H. C. Mustin of the Samar and their subordinates, and gladly accord to them the share to which they are entitled for assisting me in bringing to a successful termination a campaign which had for its object the dispossession of Aguinaldo's army and the liberation of the American and Spanish prisoners held by it."

CHILDREN'S STATUE OF LAFAYETTE. Resolutions Introduced in the Senate to Be

Transmitted to France. Washington, May 11.-Senator Davis of Minnesota to-day introduced the following joint resolution and asked that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Whereas. The schoolchildren of the United States have, by their contribution of the sum of \$50,000, provided a statue of Lalayette, which, with the approval of the French Government, is to be unveiled at Parls, France, on the Fourth of July, 1900; and "Whereas. The United States, by an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1899, appropriated the sum of 50,000 silver dollars of the United States for the purpose of aiding in defraying the cost of a pedestal tossaid statute, therefore, be it.

"Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That the people of the United States anticipat: and appreciate this ceremony with feelings of the greatest satisfaction, and regard the statue as expressing the honor and gratitude with which they cherish the memory of Lafayette and those of his countrymen who, by their arms and counsel, assisted in securing the independence of the United States.

"Resolved, That the President of the United States is hereby requested to transmit a copy of the resolutions that the Government of France." is hereby requested to transmit a copy of the resolu-tions to the Government of France."

ONE MEAL A DAY.

Pronounced a Secret of Human Health and Happiness

From Health Culture.

It is by no means impossible that the newest world lecturer will allude to the delays of the single meal reform. The one meal a day plan was successfully practised by some eighty million men of the healthiest, wealthiest and most intelligent nations of antiquity for nearly a thousand years.

No unprejudiced observer can deny that for the vast plurality of our fellow men there is no other practicable way to live up to the principle of the sanitary maxim: Never to eat till we have leisure to digest. Nine out of ten laborers have to hurry from

the breakfast table to their daily work, and cannot count upon more than a few minutes of afternoon meal rest. The same in rolling afternoon meal rest. The same in rolling ills, shipy ards, railway yards, workshops and

schoolrooms.

Less than a year's time would suffice to give
the one meal habit the force of a second nature,
and those who would like to form an idea of
its universal observance during the classic
period of antiquity should read Peter Bayle's
dissertation on "Domestic Life in Athens and
Roma" or Do Oulnest's hymogrous essay, pubperiod of attention of "Domestic Life in Athens and dissertation on "Domestic Life in Athens and Rome," or De Quincey's humorous essay, published in the second volume of miscellanies, under the title, "Dinner, Real and Reputed."

There would be time for play, for reading, for the enjoyment of art and entertaining conversation.

conversation.

Sunstrokes would be known only from the traditions of unsanitary barbarism. The granger's youngsters would get afternoon sports enough to think life on a farm decidedly worth living. No after dinner martyrdom would tempt trunnts, housekeeping drudkery would be lessened two-thirds.

FELLY M. OSWALD, M. D.

Best Wrestler in the South From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Edward Adamson, who conducts a restaurant on Fourth street, near Walnut, is beyond a doubt the best wrestler in the South. At Music Hall last night he won one of the most imporhall last night he won one of the most impor-tant wrestling bouts ever pulled off in this city. He wrestled two men—Al Neist of St Louis and John Mueller of New York. He won both con-tests, losing only one fail out of five. The contests were referred by "Farmer" Burns, the well-known professional of Chicage After the match he stated that Adamson was the greate-1 man of his weight he had ever seen, and that he would bet Adamson could throw any middleweight in the world. The contest was for \$200 a side, catch-as-catch-can, Adamson agreeing to score two falls from each man out of a total of seven.

from each man out of a total of seven

Anti-Church Hat Movement to Triumph From the Atlanta Journal The triumph of the anti-church hat movement is certain. Not can it be long delayed. Trinity Church was crowded by a great congregation yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Stradley at the opening of the service requested that the ladle : of the congregation remove their hats. He stated that he did so because it was desirable that all persons in the congregation should see the speakers. Dr. Stradley expressed the hope that the ladies of his congregation would habitually remove their hats in church.

Nearly every hat in church came off. The congre Ration must have been struck with the improved condition whichen surd. An impressive object lesson was presented which will hasten the triumph of the antichurch hat crusad.

Atlanta will take the lead in this righteous movement and other cities will follow. The time is not far distant when we may all see as well as hear the preacher.